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8                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA  
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10                   TRENALE L BELTON,

11                   Plaintiff,

12                   v.

13                   OLYMPIA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
et al.,

14                   Defendants.

15                   CASE NO. 3:21-CV-05126-JCC-DWC

16                   ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

17 Plaintiff proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*, filed this civil rights action under 42  
U.S.C. § 1983. Having reviewed and screened Plaintiff's Complaint under 28 U.S.C. §1915A,  
the Court declines to serve the Complaint but provides Plaintiff leave to file an amended  
pleading by May 7, 2021 to cure the deficiencies identified herein.

1      **I.      Background**

2      Plaintiff, who is a pretrial detainee housed at the Thurston County Jail, alleges the  
3 Olympia Police Department used excessive force against him on December 21.<sup>1</sup> Dkt. 8 at 5-6.  
4 Plaintiff alleges the Olympia Police Department kicked him in the back and beat him which  
5 made him lunge at a police dog. Dkt. 8 at 6. Plaintiff alleges the police dog bite his left shoulder.

6 *Id.*

7      Plaintiff alleges he was not resisting but he was continually kicked while the police dog  
8 chewed on his shoulder. *Id.* at 8. Plaintiff alleges he suffers from severe pain in his shoulder, loss  
9 of use of his left arm and finger, and mental trauma. *Id.* at 7. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages.  
10 *Id.* at 10.

11     **II.     Discussion**

12     Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Court is required to screen  
13 complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a governmental entity or officer or  
14 employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must “dismiss the  
15 complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint: (1) is frivolous, malicious, or fails to  
16 state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (2) seeks monetary relief from a defendant  
17 who is immune from such relief.” *Id.* at (b); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2); *see Barren v. Harrington*,  
18 152 F.3d 1193 (9th Cir. 1998).

19     Plaintiff’s Complaint suffers from deficiencies requiring dismissal if not corrected in an  
20 amended complaint.

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23       <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff does not indicate the year in which these alleged constitutional violations occurred. *See* Dkt. 8. A  
24 civil rights complaint must be timely filed and the applicable statute of limitations for § 1983 cases in Washington is  
three years. *See Rose v. Rinaldi*, 654 F.2d 546, 547 (9th Cir. 1981); RCW 4.16.080(2).

1           A. *Personal Participation – Defendant Coach*

2         In order to state a claim for relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must show: (1) he  
 3 suffered a violation of rights protected by the Constitution or created by federal statute, and (2)  
 4 the violation was proximately caused by a person acting under color of state law. *See Crumpton*  
 5 *v. Gates*, 947 F.2d 1418, 1420 (9th Cir. 1991). The first step in a § 1983 claim is therefore to  
 6 identify the specific constitutional right allegedly infringed. *Albright v. Oliver*, 510 U.S. 266, 271  
 7 (1994).

8         To satisfy the second prong, a plaintiff must allege facts showing how individually  
 9 named defendants caused, or personally participated in causing, the harm alleged in the  
 10 complaint. *See Leer v. Murphy*, 844 F.2d 628, 633 (9th Cir. 1988); *Arnold v. IBM*, 637 F.2d 1350,  
 11 1355 (9th Cir. 1981). A person subjects another to a deprivation of a constitutional right when  
 12 committing an affirmative act, participating in another’s affirmative act, or omitting to perform an  
 13 act which is legally required. *Johnson v. Duffy*, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978). Sweeping  
 14 conclusory allegations against an official are insufficient to state a claim for relief. *Leer*, 844 F.2d  
 15 at 633. Further, a § 1983 suit cannot be based on vicarious liability alone but must allege the  
 16 defendant’s own conduct violated the plaintiff’s civil rights. *City of Canton v. Harris*, 489 U.S.  
 17 378, 385-90 (1989).

18         Here, Plaintiff names Tiffany Coach, an Olympia Police Department officer, as a  
 19 defendant in this action. *See* Dkt. 8. However, Plaintiff fails to state allege any wrong-doing by  
 20 Defendant Coach. Plaintiff does not state any action taken by Defendant Coach demonstrating  
 21 how she violated his constitutional rights.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, Plaintiff has failed to adequately explain  
 22 what actions or inactions by Defendant Coach resulted the alleged constitutional violations.

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24           <sup>2</sup> Plaintiff does not identify any other individuals as defendants.

1 Plaintiff's vague and conclusory allegations are insufficient to show Defendant Coach personally  
 2 participated in an alleged constitutional violation. *See Jones v. Community Development Agency*,  
 3 733 F.2d 646, 649 (9th Cir. 1984) (vague and mere conclusory allegations unsupported by facts  
 4 are not sufficient to state section 1983 claims).

5 If Plaintiff wishes to pursue this § 1983 action, he must provide a short, plain statement  
 6 naming individual defendants and explaining exactly what each defendant did or failed to do and  
 7 how the actions violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights and caused him harm.

8       B. *Improper Defendants – Olympia Police Department and K-9 Unit*

9 Plaintiff also names the Olympia Police Department and the K-9 Unit as defendants in  
 10 this matter. *See* Dkt. 8. However, the Olympia Police Department and K-9 Unit are not the  
 11 proper legal entities capable of being sued under §1983. Rather, the City of Olympia, a  
 12 municipality, would be the proper defendant. *See Monell v. New York City Dept. of Social*  
 13 *Services*, 436 U.S. 658, 690, (1978); *Loomis v. City of Puyallup Police Dept.*, 2005 WL  
 14 1036445, at \*8 (W.D. Wash. May 3, 2005).

15 To set forth a claim against a municipality, a plaintiff must show the defendant's  
 16 employees or agents acted through an official custom, pattern, or policy permitting deliberate  
 17 indifference to, or violating, the plaintiff's civil rights, or that the entity ratified the unlawful  
 18 conduct. *Id.* at 690-91. A plaintiff must show (1) deprivation of a constitutional right; (2) the  
 19 municipality has a policy; (3) the policy amounts to deliberate indifference to a plaintiff's  
 20 constitutional rights; and (4) the policy is the moving force behind the constitutional violation.  
 21 *See Oviatt v. Pearce*, 954 F.3d 1470, 1474 (9th Cir. 1992).

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1 Plaintiff has not named the City of Olympia as a defendant or alleged facts to show the  
2 City of Olympia is liable. *See Dkt. 8.* If Plaintiff seeks to sue the City of Olympia, he must name  
3 the City of Olympia as a defendant and allege facts sufficient to meet the required elements of a  
4 claim against a municipality and show the City of Olympia violated his constitutional rights.

5 **III. Instruction to Plaintiff and the Clerk**

6 Due to the deficiencies described above, the Court will not serve Plaintiff's Complaint. If  
7 Plaintiff intends to pursue this § 1983 civil rights action, he must file an amended complaint and  
8 within the amended complaint, he must write one short, plain statement telling the Court: (1) the  
9 constitutional right Plaintiff believes was violated; (2) the name of the person who violated the  
10 right; (3) exactly what the individual did or failed to do; (4) how the action or inaction of the  
11 individual is connected to the violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights; and (5) what specific  
12 injury Plaintiff suffered because of the individual's conduct. *See Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362,  
13 371–72, 377 (1976). Each claim for relief must be simple, concise, and direct.

14 Plaintiff shall present the amended complaint on the form provided by the Court. The  
15 amended complaint must be legibly rewritten or retyped in its entirety, it should be an original and  
16 not a copy, it should contain the same case number, and it may not incorporate any part of the  
17 original complaint by reference. The amended complaint will act as a complete substitute for any  
18 previously filed complaint, and not as a supplement. Any documents attached to the amended  
19 complaint are evidentiary exhibits in support of Plaintiff's allegations, not a substitute for a  
20 complaint. Therefore, Plaintiff is directed to include all allegations and relevant facts in the body of  
21 the amended complaint.

22 The Court will screen the amended complaint to determine whether it contains factual  
23 allegations linking each defendant to the alleged violations of Plaintiff's rights. The Court will not  
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1 authorize service of the amended complaint on any defendant who is not specifically linked to a  
2 violation of Plaintiff's rights.

3 If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint or fails to adequately address the issues raised  
4 herein on or before May 7, 2021, the undersigned will recommend dismissal of this action. The  
5 Clerk is directed to send Plaintiff a copy of this Order and the appropriate forms for filing a 42  
6 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights complaint and for service.

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8 Dated this 8th day of April, 2021.

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David W. Christel  
United States Magistrate Judge

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